(c) and (d) Deceleration in the capital flows and a widening trade deficit in 2008-09 have resulted in a steady depreciation of the rupee. With the deepening of the global financial crisis in September, 2008, there has been further contraction in the capital flows and a decline in the exports. All these factors have resulted in decline in value of Rupee from Rs. 40.02 in April, 2008 to Rs. 48.63 per US dollar in December, 2008. The exchange rate was Rs. 48.71 per US dollar during the second week of February, 2009.

The exchange rate policy is guided by the broad principles of careful monitoring and management of exchange rates with flexibility, without a fixed or a pre-announced target or a band, while allowing the underlying demand and supply conditions to determine the exchange rate movements over a period in an orderly manner. Subject to this predominant objective, RBI intervenes in the foreign exchange market to reduce excess volatility prevent the emergence of destabilizing speculative activities, maintaining adequate level of reserves, and developing an orderly foreign exchange market.

Extradition treaty with Nepal

*145. SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Nepal have decided to modify the existing extradition treaty that would allow the two countries to handover criminals of third country.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the nexus between trans-border criminals is increasing and in the absence of extradition treaty, criminals are freely enjoying; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d) An extradition treaty, concluded on October 2, 1953, is currently in force between India and Nepal. The text of a new extradition treaty has been finalised between the two Governments. The new extradition treaty was initiated in January, 2005 and awaits formal signatures. Under the provisions of the new treaty, it is possible to extradite third country nationals for extraditable offences as described in the treaty.

Debt relief to farmers

*149. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL:
SHRI OM PRAKASH MATHUR:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) out of the budgetary allocation of Rs. 60,000 crore given as debt relief to the farmers during the financial year 2008-09, how many farmers have taken advantage of loan waiver scheme indicating the total amount of loan reimbursed/outstanding against them, State-wise, till date;

(b) whether loan taken by farmers from the private lenders has also been waived off; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): The Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief (ADWDR) Scheme, 2008 covered only the overdue portion, and not the total outstanding, of the loans disbursed by Scheduled Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and Cooperative Credit Institutions between April 01, 1997 and March 31, 2007, which remained unpaid until February 29, 2008. As per provisional reports, nearly 3.6 crore farmers have been provided debt waiver and are eligible for debt relief amounting to around Rs. 65,300 crore under the ADWDR Scheme, 2008. The State-wise details of the number of farmers covered under the Scheme along with the total amount waived and eligible for relief is given in the Statement (*See* below). Against the reimbursable claims of lending institutions under ADWDR Scheme, the first instalment of Rs. 25,000 crore has been released by the Government in December, 2008.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The ADWDR Scheme, 2008 does not cover loans given by private lenders.

Statement

Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, 2008
State-wise figures (provisional)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Total Farmers covered			Total eligible Waiver/Relief
		SF/MF	of	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6646198	1109029	7755227	11353.71
2.	Assam	319546	18146	337692	405.51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10775	1241	12016	20.47
4.	Bihar	1662971	94548	1757519	3158.90
5.	Chhattisgarh	493828	201119	694947	701.28
6.	Delhi	1324	388	1712	7.36
7.	Gujarat	576137	410605	986742	2395.32
8.	Goa	1592	768	2360	5.58
9.	Haryana	527490	357612	885102	2648.73
10.	Himachal Pradesh	114997	4794	119791	273.82
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	47449	3081	50530	97.06
12.	Jharkhand	639187	27239	666426	789.60
13.	Karnataka	1171983	555360	1727343	4020.29

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Kerala	1390546	40192	1430738	2962.97
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1715624	659202	2374826	4203.25
16.	Maharashtra	3023000	1225000	4248000	8951.33
17.	Meghalaya	40885	2129	43014	77.94
18.	Mizoram	18699	1641	20340	34.22
19.	Manipur	56670	1393	58063	57.49
20.	Nagaland	12623	2290	14913	22.39
21.	Orissa	2377022	135935	2512957	3277.75
22.	Punjab	227416	193862	421278	1222.91
23.	Rajasthan	1111821	732765	1844586	3795.78
24.	Sikkim	7140	651	7791	13.39
25.	Tamil Nadu	1427280	328206	1755486	3365.39
26.	Tripura	60502	1101	61603	97.09
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4794348	621693	5416041	9095.11
28.	Uttarakhand	154962	18733	173695	317.65
29.	West Bengal	1445743	16590	1462333	1882.27
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1537	958	2495	1.96
31.	Chandigarh	148	79	227	1.35
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	351	137	488	0.69
33.	Daman and Diu	65	38	103	0.15
34.	Lakshadweep	130	2	132	0.25
35.	Puducherry	26247	5055	31302	59.37
	TOTAL	30106236	6771582	36877818	65318.33

Pakistan State actors' role in Mumbai attacks

*150. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether USA is convinced that Pakistan State actors played a role in Mumbai attacks and US has endorsed evidence gathered by India through FBI about complicity of Pakistan State actors;